Crab Lake Conservancy

Management Plan

Public Review
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Crab Lake Conservancy Management Plan

Approved by:

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Haisla First Nation Date

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Date

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Plan Highlights

Crab Lake Conservancy is located 50 km south of Kitimat. It covers 12,789 ha of upland habitat in the Kitimat Ranges Ecosection. It is within the traditional territory of the Haisla First Nation . The conservancy represents some of the spectacular features of the Kitimat Ranges, such as massive rounded mountains formed of granitic monoliths, and high elevation coastal forests.

The Crab Lake Conservancy Management Plan identifies objectives and strategies that focus on:

- Maintaining representative flora and fauna and protecting rare ecosystems and animal species at risk;
- Protecting historically and currently used First Nation harvesting, hunting areas and associated activities while providing for present and future First Nations access;
- Protecting and providing wilderness-based camping and hiking opportunities;
- Providing and supporting public and commercial use of conservancy recreational opportunities.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

The purpose of this management plan is to guide management of the Crab Lake Conservancy. The management plan:

- Describes the background and legal context of the conservancy;

- Sets out a vision and role for the conservancy, along with strategic goals and objectives;
- Identifies management objectives, strategies and performance measures for the conservancy;
- Identifies zones in the conservancy where area-specific objectives and strategies apply; and,
- Provides direction on implementation and monitoring

1.2 Planning Area

Crab Lake Conservancy is located 50 km south of Kitimat/Kitamaat Village (Figure 1) and is within the traditional territory of the Haisla First Nation. The area has been and continues to be used by First Nations people for cultural, social and economic purposes. The conservancy includes most of the Crab River drainage except for the lower sections where recent forest harvesting has occurred. The conservancy is located on the north side of Alan Reach, Gardner Canal and near the south end of Devastation Channel. . The conservancy represents some of the more spectacular characteristics found in the higher elevations of the Kitimat Ranges Ecosection, including massive rounded mountains of monolithic granite, old growth conifer stands of western hemlock, western redcedar and amabilis fir, and sub-alpine parkland with a mix of stunted conifers, heath and herb meadow communities

Figure 1. Regional Context for Crab Lake Conservancy.

Access to the conservancy is by floatplane to Crab Lake or by foot from the shores of Gardner Canal. Old forestry roads downstream of Crab Lake may be used to assist access, and helicopter access is possible at suitable landing locations such as wetlands and along shorelines.

1.3 Legal Framework and Management Commitments

Interest in establishing the Crab Lake Conservancy first emerged during the North Coast Land and Resource Management Planning (NCLRMP) process when First Nations tabled their interests. The proposal was supported by stakeholder participants who recommended protecting Crab Lake as part of a broader system of North Coast parks and protected areas. The NCLRMP planning table identified key protected area interests including: habitat conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, ecosystem representation and function, protection of key habitats for wildlife, and preservation of special landscapes, recreation, and cultural heritage features. Agreement to formally establish Crab Lake Conservancy (Figure 2) was achieved through land use discussions and the signing in 2006 of a strategic land use planning agreement (SLUPA) with the Haisla First Nation.

The Province formally established the conservancy on July 14th 2006. Crab Lake Conservancy is identified in Schedule E of the *Protected Areas of British Columbia Act,* and is administered under the *Park Act.*

Section 5 (3.1) of the *Park Act* states that conservancies are set aside:

a) for the protection and maintenance of their biological diversity and natural environments;

b) for the preservation and maintenance of social, ceremonial and cultural uses of First Nations;

c) for the protection and maintenance of their recreation values; and,

d) to ensure that development or use of their natural resources occurs in a sustainable manner consistent with the purposes of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Commercial use of a conservancy requires a Park Use Permit (PUP). A PUP cannot be issued for commercial logging, mining, or hydroelectric power generation, other than run-of-the-river projects. Under section 9 of the *Park Act,* issuance of park use permits for other activities is conditional upon the activity not restricting, preventing or inhibiting the development, improvement or use of the conservancy in accordance with section 5 (3.1) of the *Park Act*.

Generally, collaborative management agreements (CMA) between First Nations and the Ministry of Environment (MOE) define how First Nations and MOE will collaborate to prepare management plans for North Coast conservancies. The CMAs also provide for First Nation-MOE collaboration in the ongoing conservancy administration, including review and recommendations on PUP issuance and coordination between the Park Ranger Program and First Nations Natural Resource or Watchmen Programs. A CMA between the Haisla First Nation and MOE is currently under discussion; however, this management plan has been prepared in a manner consistent with other signed CMAs.

Figure 2. Crab Lake Conservancy.

1.4 Planning Process

The Haisla First Nation and the Ministry of Environment initiated management planning for Crab Lake Conservancy in 2007. In March 2007, an open house was held in Prince Rupert for the purpose of securing public input regarding management issues within the North Coast conservancies.

In May 2007, the Ministry of Environment and three regional First Nation forums (Coastal First Nations, North Coast Tsimshian and Nanwakolas) developed policy guidelines and a template for preparing conservancy management plans. This management plan is based on that format and integrates information and direction from signed First Nation – Provincial agreements.

Over the course of 2007 and 2008, the Haisla First Nation compiled community interests and concerns for a number of protected areas based on existing First Nation tourism plans, First Nation Land Use Plans and available traditional use information. In addition, a questionnaire was prepared and distributed by Haisla Natural Resource Department staff seeking input on current and traditional uses within newly established conservancies in Haisla territory.

In the spring of 2009, public review drafts were shared at open houses held in Kitimat and Prince Rupert. A public review draft was also posted to the web for broader comment and circulation in the fall of 2009.

1.5 Community Involvement

The Haisla village of Kitamaat, 45 km to the north, is the closest aboriginal community to Crab Lake Conservancy. The closest non-aboriginal community is in Kitimat, 50 km to the north. The conservancy is within the Kitimat Stikine Regional District whose offices are in Terrace, 130 kilometres to the north.

It is expected that limited management presence and use will limit direct engagement with communities regarding Crab Lake Conservancy. However, ongoing engagement and outreach with aboriginal and non-aboriginal local communities with respect to the overall system of North Coast protected areas will be required to ensure that residents are aware of and supportive of the protected areas.

The interests of other communities and user groups have been addressed through the management plan review and comment processes. Additionally, opportunities for engagement may exist through ongoing outreach activities associated with management operations.

2.0 Role of the Protected Area

2.1 Cultural Heritage

Values

First Nation people have historically collected food and materials from Crab Lake. An important historical village site exists outside of the conservancy at the mouth of Crab River. The Crab River/Lake area is historically important in that it traditionally demarcated the line between the Haisla and Henaaksiala Tribes/First Nations prior to amalgamation as a single Haisla First Nation. No archaeological work has been conducted within the conservancy. Consequently, there are no known archaeological sites registered with the BC Archaeological Branch.

Role

Crab Lake Conservancy will help preserve and maintain the ongoing social, ceremonial and cultural use of Haisla First Nation, focusing on protecting historically and currently used harvesting and hunting areas and associated activities.

2.2 Biological Diversity and Natural Environment

Values

Crab Lake Conservancy is located in the Kitimat Ranges (KIR) Ecosection. Overall 42% of the Kitimat Ranges Ecosection is protected as either conservancy, park or ecological reserve. Crab Lake Conservancy represents just over ½ of 1% of the ecosection. In terms of protected area representation, the 12,789 ha conservancy represents a relatively small 1.4% of the 947,070 hectares protected in the Kitimat Ranges Ecosection.

The terrain contains massive rounded granitic mountains that are dissected by numerous fiords. Temperate rainforests dominated by western hemlock, western redcedar, amabilis fir, and Sitka spruce cover the lower slopes, with mountain hemlock, yellow cedar and amabilis fir at higher elevations; deciduous trees are uncommon. The conservancy includes a good representation of highly productive forests on rich metamorphic rock.
Most of the conservancy is classed as either Coastal Western Hemlock(CWH) or Mountain Hemlock(MH), with Coastal Mountain Heather Alpine(CMA) also occurring, according to the province's Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification (BEC) system.[1] Crab Lake Conservancy contributes nearly 5% of the overall protected areas system representation of the MHmmp subzone (Table 1) in the Kitimat Ranges.

Three plant communities at risk (Figure 3) have been identified and mapped in the conservancy by Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM):

- Amabilis fir - Sitka spruce / Devil's club (CWHvm1/08, Blue-listed, S3, 42 ha) – a very productive forest type that occurs on fans and seepage slopes, often near streams;
- Sitka spruce / Salmonberry (CWHvm1/09, Red-listed, S2, 100 ha) – a very productive forest type that occurs on high fluvial benches; high fish and wildlife values; and,
- Western redcedar - Sitka spruce / Skunk cabbage (CWHvm1/14, Blue-listed, S3, 35ha) - swamp forests, some near streams with high fish and wildlife values.

Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (PEM) predicts two additional plant communities at risk in the conservancy:

- Western hemlock - Western redcedar / Salal (CWHvm2/03, Blue-listed, S4) - occurs on bedrock outcrops; and,
- Amabilis fir - Sitka spruce / Devil's club (CWHvm2/08, Blue-listed, S3) – the same community described above (CWHvm1/08) but in a different subzone.

Figure 3. Crab Lake Conservancy Rare Ecosystems.

Two wildlife species at risk have been recorded in or near the conservancy:

1. Grizzly Bear (Blue-listed, S3)
2. Coastal cutthroat trout (Blue-listed, S3S4) likely present

[1] For further information see: "A field guide to site identification and interpretation for the Prince Rupert Forest Region", Banner, A., W. MacKenzie, S. Haeussler, S. Thomson, J. Pojar and R. Trowbridge, B.C. Ministry of Forests Research Branch, 1993, Land Management Handbook. No. 26.

The conservancy contains 1,086 ha of suitable mountain goat winter range, but use of the conservancy by mountain goats has not been confirmed. Crab Lake Conservancy is in an area of BC with one of a few intact predator-prey stems that remain in North America (Taking Nature's Pulse). While the conservancy itself does not protect a full population unit of Grizzy bears it does provide mid-elevation grizzly bear habitat and contribute to regional efforts to protect this species. Additionally, adjacent land management has put a heavy emphasis on the maintenance of key grizzly bear habitat in accordance with both the Kalum and North Coast LRMPs. Additionally protection is afforded by the full system of coastal protected areas and also through hunting restrictions in a no Grizzly hunting area which exists on the south side of the Gardner Canal and extending into the Kitlope Heritage Conservancy.

Aquatic systems in Crab Lake Conservancy have a relatively low capacity to support invertebrate and fish production. The waterfalls at the outlet of Crab Lake prevent salmon from reaching the conservancy, but coho, pink, chum and sockeye salmon are found outside of the conservancy and depend on clean water flowing from the conservancy. Cutthroat trout are known to occur in Crab Lake through anecdotal reports, but this has not been confirmed through inventory.

Deposits of glaciofluvial materials are uncommon in the region, and for the most part limited to a number of small gravelly fans or deltas near the mouths of present-day streams. The one notable, large glaciofluvial terrace complex is situated along the lower reaches of the Crab River in Collins Bay. Apparently, a large glacier remnant at one time occupied what is now Crab Lake, and meltwater from this ice deposited sediments between the lake and Gardner Canal. Most of this deposit is outside of the conservancy.

The remote location of Crab Lake Conservancy provides an excellent opportunity for maintaining biological diversity and natural environment values.

.Table 1 Biogeoclimatic Zone representation

Biogeoclimatic (BEC) subzone	Total Kitimat Ranges/BGC Code area within the province (ha)	Total province-wide protected area in the Kitimat Ranges / BGC Code (ha)	Area of this BGC Code in Crab Lake Conservancy	% of the province-wide protected area in the Kitimat Ranges / BGC Code that is in this Provincial PA
CMAun	68,842	42,183	1,531	3.63%
CMAunp	303,662	151,450	50	0.03%
CWHvm	280,427	103,974	1	0.00%
CWHvm1	347,348	139,204	767	0.55%
CWHvm2	321,861		3,988	2.80%

		142,217		
HHmm1	493,864	203,803	2,902	1.42%
MHmmp	109,284	56,938	2,803	4.92%
Water-fresh	61,884	28,144	756	2.69%

Role

The role of Crab Lake Conservancy in protecting biological diversity and natural environments is to maintain representative flora and fauna with a focus on protecting plant and animal communities and species at risk. As the area is intended to be maintained in a relatively undisturbed fashion protection of the areas rare ecosystems and the mid-elevation Grizzly bear habitat is expected to be undisturbed.

2.3 Recreation

Values

The wilderness-based nature and cultural-based recreation and tourism opportunities in this conservancy are not well used because of the remoteness of the area and the lack of facilities. There are no public or commercial recreation facilities in the conservancy.

A single tourism tourism/recreation tenures exists:

- Guide Certificate 609G007 and Park Use Permit SK0610552 for Hunting Guiding -

The conservancy lies within the Ministry of Environment Wildlife Management Unit 6-3

Role

The recreational role of Crab Lake Conservancy is to protect wilderness values with use expected to be associated with wilderness-based camping and hiking.

2.4 Development and Use of Natural Resources

Values

Forest harvesting is the main land use in areas adjacent to the conservancy. A run-of-the-river hydro development is proposed for Crab River downstream of the conservancy. It is not clear at this time if this development would have any effect on lake water levels.

One trapline exists within the conservancy (#63T052).

Role

It is expected that economic initiatives within the conservancy will be related primarily to use of the area for nature and cultural-based tourism. It is not expected that Crab Lake Conservancy will provide significant opportunities for the use and development of its natural

resources. Coordination with the proposed downstream power project will be required to ensure the conservancy's values will not be significantly affected.

3.0 Management Direction

3.1 Vision

Crab Lake Conservancy protects and contributes to the Haisla First Nations social, ceremonial and cultural values and uses. The conservancy protects unique and rare ecological values and the terrestrial ecosystem is intact. The conservancy provides an opportunity for public recreation in a wilderness environment. At the same time, local communities benefit from compatible and sustainable economic development opportunities that occur, for the most part, outside of the conservancy.

3.2 Zoning

Zoning assists in the planning and management of protected areas. In general terms, zoning divides an area into logical units to apply consistent management objectives. The zone identified in Crab Lake Conservancy reflects the intended land use, the acceptable level of development and use, and the level of management required.

The following management zone has been identified within the conservancy:

- Wilderness Recreation – area covering the entire conservancy in which the primary goal is to promote and enhance recreational values and uses.

Appropriate uses are identified in Appendix 1.

Wilderness Recreation Zone

Zone Description

The purpose of the Wilderness Recreation Zone is to provide for and enhance wilderness recreation opportunities in an undisturbed natural environment. The Wilderness Recreation Zone covers 12,789 ha or 100% of the conservancy.

Management activities in the Wilderness Recreation Area will focus on providing cultural and wilderness recreation opportunities in an undisturbed landscape.

Zone Management Direction

Management operations will be minimal with uses reflecting the wilderness nature of the area.

3.3 Management Goals and Objectives

The priority management goal for Crab Lake Conservancy is related to the conservancy purposes established in the *Park Act*, tailored to the specific values found in the conservancy and the role that the conservancy plays in the broader system of protected areas (Table 2). Management objectives establish more specific direction from which management strategies for the conservancy are identified.

Table 2. Management Goals and Objectives for Crab Lake Conservancy

Overall Management Goals	General Management Objectives
Protect and Maintain the Diversity of Terrestrial Ecosystems	• Identify and protect regionally rare flora and fauna, plant communities and wildlife species at risk • Identify and protect known special natural features
Preserve and Maintain Haisla First Nations' Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses	• Identify, protect and maintain First Nations' cultural heritage and traditional use sites and features. • Identify, protect and maintain known archaeological and historic sites. • Identify, provide for and promote Haisla First Nation communal and sustenance harvesting activities.
Assess, Maintain and Enhance Recreational Values and Uses	• Identify and enhance wilderness recreation values • Provide visitors with safe cultural and wilderness recreation opportunities
Provide for Compatible Development or Use of Natural Resources	• Identify and allocate commercial opportunities to assist local economic diversification, particularly for area First Nations • Sustainably manage commercial tourism opportunities • Coordination with adjacent land users will be required to maintain protected area values while allowing outside projects to be evaluated

3.4 Management Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures

Based on the purposes, roles, vision and goals identified for the conservancy, and through analysis of key issues which may affect achievement of stated objectives, management strategies for each management objective for the Crab Lake Conservancy have been identified.

Biological Diversity and Natural Environment

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated biological diversity objectives in Crab Lake Conservancy relate primarily to potential impacts from uses outside of the conservancy and from recreational use within the conservancy. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 3).

Table 3 – Objectives, Issues, Strategies and Performance Measures for Biological Diversity

Objective	Issue	Strategy	Indicator of Success
Identify and protect regionally rare flora and fauna and wildlife species at risk.	Lack of knowledge/inventory of conservancy values may result in unintended impacts on the protected areas rare ecosystems, plant communities and terrestrial species.	Encourage regional inventory projects that occur outside of the conservancy to also include inventory information within the conservancy. (Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping and Predictive Ecosystem Mapping already exist)	Regional inventories include data compilation for Crab Lake Conservancy.
			Conservancy specific ground truthing of TEM/PEM datasets conducted should any uses be proposed that may impact on the conservancy.
			No impact on rare ecosystems from upland development.
&			
Identify and protect special natural features	Public and commercial access and use may cause site-level disturbance or cause declines in the abundance and distribution of rare and at risk ecosystems, ecological communities and species.	Upon visits to the conservancy ,inspect areas with rare plant communities to determine if human impacts are noticeable, If noticeable consider limitting public and commercial access to impacted sites using appropriate measures such as signage orpermit conditions	Protective measures implemented, as required

First Nations Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated First Nations' cultural objectives in Crab Lake Conservancy relate primarily to lack of conservancy specific information on key values.. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (

Table 4)

Table 4 – Objectives, Issues, Results and Strategies for First Nations Cultural Use

Objective	Issue	Strategy	Indicator of Success
Identify, protect and maintain First Nations cultural heritage sites and features.	The Haisla Nation is interested in including a Haisla name in the legal protected area name.	In a future legislative amendment propose inclusion of the Haisla name "Kasa" into the protected area name.	
	First Nations cultural heritage sites and features are not well documented and no specific measures for protection are in place.	Support inclusion of Crab Lake Conservancy in regional efforts to perform historical and ethnographic research, and cultural heritage field inventories.	Regional initiatives include information and research on Crab Lake Conservancy.
		Upon identification of sites identify threats to cultural heritage sites and features and implement protective measures which may include: - marking areas as off-limits; and - focussing use away from sites	All identified sites are evaluated for risks and appropriate mitigative measures established.
Identify, protect and maintain other historic sites.	Historic/Archaeological sites not inventoried or documented and no specific measures for protection are in place.	Support regional efforts to perform reconnaissance and site-level field assessments and require assessments for areas that may be subject to disturbance.	Inventories complete for all areas that may be disturbed by development
		Upon site identification identify threats to sites and develop and implement protective measures.	All identified sites are evaluated for risks and appropriate mitigative measures established.
Identify, provide for and promote Haisla First Nation	First Nations traditional and sustenance harvesting activities not well documented.	As practical, support Haisla efforts to identify, monitor and educate Haisla members regarding traditional and sustenance harvesting activities.	Operational logistics or other efforts made to assist in Haisla efforts to identify or monitor traditional use and harvesting.

Objective	Issue	Strategy	Indicator of Success
communal and sustenance harvesting activities			Increased Haisla First Nation awareness regarding traditional and sustenance uses and harvesting activities

Recreation Value Management

Key issues which may affect achievement of stated recreational value objectives in Crab Lake Conservancy relate primarily to the difficulty of access and the lack of facilities such as trails in the conservancy. Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues (Table 5).

Table 5 – Objectives, Issues, Results and Strategies for Recreation

Objective	Issue	Strategy
Identify and enhance wilderness recreation values	The long term maintenance of the areas wilderness values may be impacted by adjacent resource development.	Ensure that the recreation potential and use of Crab Lake is considered should Crab Lake itself be affected by downstream development.
Provide visitors with safe cultural and wilderness recreation opportunities	Limited availability of cultural interpretation and guiding services.	As part of a general strategy, support First Nation efforts to develop cultural interpretation and guiding services. This protected area while permissive of cultural tourism is not expected to be a focus of cultural visits but may be part of a more general strategy describing the Haisla/Henaaksiala history of the area.
	Generally public facilities are not required or desired due to the remote location and wilderness nature of the conservancy. However, high rain fall and the remote location may necessitate small scale facilties to support recreation and cultural activities.	Only small scale facilities (hut to hut) should be considered and will need to reflect the wilderness setting of the area.
	Cutthroat trout presence is suspected but not confirmed in the conservancy.	Confirm presence or abscence of cutthroat trout through field trial or inventory methods if necessary.

Natural Resource Development or Use

Natural resource development and use within Crab Lake Conservancy is expected to be extremely limited and focussed on small scale recreation and cultural uses. Adjacent resource development may result in potential impacts to conservancy values.Identified strategies focus on resolving or managing these issues are contained inTable 6.

Table 6 - Objectives, Issues, Results and Strategies for Natural Resource Development

Objective	Issue	Strategy	Indicator of Success
Identify and enhance delivery of economic benefits from tourism to local communities.	The Haisla First Nation is developing and working to implement a cultural, wildlife and tourism plan/enterprise.	Support development of Haisla operated cultural and wildlife viewing activities.	
	Signed and proposed collaborative management agreements with First Nations aim to increase First Nations involvement in economic opportunities.	Encourage commercial tourism operators to establish partnerships with, and utilize local services provided by, the Haisla First Nation.	
Sustainably manage commercial tourism opportunities	Commercial tourism operators in the area and in BC may have an interest in accessing the conservancy	Support appropriate use of conservancy by tourism operators	Allocation of park use permits for compatible recreational tourism use
Coordination with adjacent land users will be required to maintain protected area values while allowing outside projects to be evaluated.	The Haisla have a proposed run of the river project for waters downstream of Crab Lake. The conservancy boundaries were established to recognize this desired project; however, it is uncertain if upstream impacts may occur.	Monitor progress in the environmental assessment process and ensure protected area values are identified and approporiately considered.	Management plan direction is built into the environmental assessment process.

4.0 Plan Implementation

Implementation of the Crab Lake Conservancy Management Plan will involve working to implement identified strategies and achieve stated performance measures. Conservancy strategies and performance measures will be prioritized on an Area Supervisor or First Nation territory level and built into annual work plans.

Crab Lake Conservancy is part of the North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan area. Consequently, Ecosystem Based Management (EBM[2]) is practised in the area. It is expected that use and development of the conservancy will be consistent with or exceed EBM guidelines. EBM management in the surrounding area also depends on the contribution of protected area's representation values. There are not expected to be any major sources of impact to the area's terrestrial values and any impacts are expected to be inconsequential to the overall application of EBM on the North Coast or within the Landscape Unit.

4.1 Priority Implementation

Management of this conservancy is intended to be mainly passive in nature. Periodic monitoring of the conservancy to ensurelisted ecosystems are not being impacted will be the key focus of management attention. Management effort may be adjusted should cultural, recreational or adjacent resource use dictate a more active management presence.

4.2 Management Plan Review

Five to eight years after management plan sign off this plan should be reviewed to ensure relevance.

[2] *EBM is an adaptive approach to managing human activities that seeks to ensure the coexistence of healthy, fully functioning ecosystems and human communities.The intent is to maintain those spatial and temporal characteristics of ecosystems such that component species and ecological processes can be sustained and human well-being supported and improved (CIT 2004). Specific implementation direction is contained in the North Coast LRMP.*

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Appendix 1 – Appropriate Uses Chart

Activity/Facility	Allowed in Wilderness Recreation Zone
Biological Diversity and Natural Environment Management	
Exotic Insect/Disease Control	N
Fire Management (prescribed fire management)	N
Fire Management (prevention)	N[1]
Fire Management (suppression)	N[1]
Fish Stocking and Enhancement	N
Forest Insect/Disease Control	N[1]
Noxious Weed Control	N[1]
Scientific Research (manipulative activities)	N[1]
Scientific Research (specimen collection)	M
Social, Ceremonial and Cultural Uses of First Nations	
Cultural, ceremonial and social uses by First Nations	Y
Cultural Tourism	Y
Recreation Value Management	
Aircraft Access	Y
Beach Activities (e.g., swimming)	Y
Boating (power)	N
Boating (non-power)	Y
Camping – backcountry	Y
Camping – boat accessible	Y
Commercial Recreation (facility-based) – basic hut only	M
Commercial Recreation (no facilities)	Y
Exotic Pack Animal Use	N
Fishing	Y
Heli-hiking	Y
Hiking/Backpacking/Walking	Y
Horse/Non-Exotic Pack Animal Use	N
Hunting	Y
Mechanized Off-road Access (non-motorized – i.e., mountain biking)	N

Appropriate Uses in Conservancy Zones cont'd.

Activity/Facility	Allowed in Wilderness Recreation Area
Motorized Off-road Access (not snowmobiles – i.e., 4x4, motorcycles)	N
Off-road Access (non-mechanical – dog sleds, horse sleds)	N
Rockclimbing	Y
Skiing	Y
Snowmobiling	N
Wildlife/Nature Viewing	Y
Administrative Buildings and Compounds	N
Backcountry/Cultural Huts	Y
Boat Launches	N
Interpretation and Information Buildings	N
Trails - hiking	M
Wharves/docks	N
Natural Resource Use Management	
Angling Guiding	Y
Commercial Botanicals/Mushroom Harvesting	N
Filming (commercial)	M
Guide Outfitting	Y
Trapping	Y
Communication Sites	N^2
Utility Corridors (power/transmission lines and other rights-of-way)	N
Water Control Structures	N

Y Appropriate
N Not appropriate
N^1 Not appropriate except for expressed management purposes as identified in the Management Plan
N^2 Not appropriate, but if the specific activity or facility existed at the time of establishment of the protected area, it is normally appropriate for it to continue
M May be appropriate
N/A Not applicable